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VOL. I.

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NO. 120

PROVIDING RELIEF.

Efforts to Stay the Money Stringency.

The Government to Purchase More Bonds.

Statement From the Treasury Department as to What it Has Done and Will Do.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Secretary Windom left this evening for Williams town, Mass., to join his family. As a result of his conference with bank presidents and financiers Saturday Secretary Windom said this afternoon he had decided to receive proposals for the purchase of \$4 to the amount of \$16,000,000, proposals to be received at the Treasury Department in Washington Wednesday noon. These bonds the Secretary will purchase if a reasonable price is asked for them.

At the same time Secretary Windom will offer to prepay for three-fourths of a year the interest on currency \$6. Secretary Windom said this was not usual for statements of the above kind to be made before announced officially at Washington, but owing to the anxiety of so many business men in the community to know what was going to be done by the Treasury Department he thought it best to announce before hand, although it was Sunday, his intentions.

CHASSON SPRINGS, Pa., September 14.—It is understood the President has been in communication with Representative McKinley and other leading Republican members of Congress for several days regarding the treatment of goods in bonded warehouses under the new tariff bill, with a view to the prevention of any further stringency in the money market, and that an agreement has been reached whereby the time for the withdrawal of goods imported prior to the date on which the law goes into effect, will be extended until February 1.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—In accordance with the statement made by Secretary Windom in New York today, the Treasury Department has issued notice of proposals for the sale of \$16,000,000 four per cent. bonds to the Government to be received Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that arrangement be made for the prepayment of interest due January 1 and July 1, 1891, on bonds commonly known as currency sixes, on and after the 17th instant. In answering an inquiry as to the net effect upon circulation of all the Treasury operations during the past month the Treasury Department has prepared the following statement covering receipts and disbursements by the Government during the period from August 15, 1890, to September 13, inclusive:

Expenditures for purchases and redemption of bonds since August 15, 1890, under the circular of August 15, 1890, under circulars of August 19, 21 and 30, and for prepayment of interest under circular of September 6, 1890, circulars August 19 and 21, \$21,500,000; 4½ per cent. bonds redeemed nearly all at 104½, \$12,043,310; circular of August 30, \$10,103,110; 4½ per cent. redeemed at 104½, \$10,557,839.50; purchase of 4 per cent. bonds \$2,411,450 at 124 and 4 per cent. \$2,997,925; prepayment of interest to and including September 13, \$2,807,734; September interest on 4½ per cent. bonds \$1,197,920; redemption of national banks \$1,800,000; total expenditure account of public debt \$41,494,316.50; payments for silver bullion, \$60,000,000; ordinary expenditures from August 15 to September 13 inclusive, \$35,802,150.17. Aggregate disbursements, \$81,296,406.67. Total receipts during the same period, including National bank redemption fund, \$37,340,159.01. Disbursements in excess of receipts for period named, \$43,956,247.66.

Commenting on the foregoing statement, General Nettleton, assistant secretary of the treasury, tonight said: "The item of ordinary expenditures include about \$10,000,000 of pension payments, checks for which began to be drawn September 4. This exhibit supplementing the facts recently published respecting the operations of the treasury since September 1, 1890, conclusively shows the mistaken assertion sometimes made that the Treasury either is now or recently been engaged in absorbing and then hoarding increasing amounts of money of the country and the other mistaken statement that recent measures have been adopted by the department to get money out of the Treasury and into the channels of trade. Disbursements over receipts of nearly \$44,000,000 in thirty days is the record."

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Senator Aldrich said to an Associated Press reporter tonight, that there seemed to be some misapprehension in regard to the purpose and effect of the Senate amendment to Section 31 of the Tariff bill.

This section, as it passed the House, provided that all imported merchandise in bonded warehouses at the time the bill went into effect should be dutiable at the new rates. If the Senate had adopted this section no extension of time for the withdrawal of goods in bond at the old rates would have been possible.

In order that the matter might be open for conference an amendment was offered that afforded opportunity for future consideration. This amendment was not intended in any sense to be finally expressive of the judgment of the Senate committee.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

Republican Meetings in Many of the Cities of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.—The formal opening of the Republican campaign in California, occurred last night. Meetings were held in almost every city and town of any considerable size in the State. In this city a mass meeting, attended by a great number of people,

was held in Odd Fellow's hall. The principal speaker was Col. H. H. Markham, Republican nominee for Governor.

FRESNO, September 14.—The campaign of 1890 was opened here last night by the Republicans. Speeches were made by Hon. A. L. Hart, Dr. Chester Rowell and Judges Norse and Short. The meeting was a success in every way and was probably the largest Republican gathering ever held in Fresno. The speakers were well received and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, September 14.—The initial meeting of the Republican campaign in this county was held here last night amid much enthusiasm, and was well attended by people from all parts of the county. Hon. Reese Clark, of Woodland, delivered the principal speech. The meeting was enthusiastic and the interest deep. Judge James E. Hale presided.

AUBURN, Cal., September 14.—The opening meeting of the Republican campaign was held last night and was well attended by people from all parts of the county. Hon. Reese Clark, of Woodland, delivered the principal speech. The meeting was enthusiastic and the interest deep. Judge James E. Hale presided.

BERNE, September 14.—The authorities of the Canton of Schleitach deny they have ordered the William Tell episode to be expunged from the school books. The Bundesrath has sent a dispatch to Colonel Kunnuzli, commander in the Canton of Ticino, instructing him to immediately dissolve the provincial government set up by revolutionists and ascertain when the overthrown government will be ready to resume.

DEMOCRATS GATHER.

THEIR TERRITORIAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD TODAY.

List of the Delegates Selected to Represent the Different Counties—Mark Smith's Renomination a Certainty.

The Democratic Territorial Convention meets this morning at 10 o'clock at Patton's Opera House.

Seventy-seven delegates have been selected to represent the various counties, out of which number perhaps one-half will attend.

Neither Chairman Goldwater nor Secretary John P. Shaughnessy, of the Territorial Central Committee, will be present and to the Chairman of one of the county delegations will no doubt be given the task of calling the Convention to order.

A temporary organization is then to be made and after the appointment of the usual committee an adjournment is to be had until the afternoon.

The only candidate mentioned for nomination as delegate to Congress is Marcus A. Smith, the present incumbent. For councilmen from the Southern district Messrs. Brady and Heney are in the field and from the Northern district Mr. Haldin.

The following named are the elected members of the Convention, by counties: Yavapai county—Morris Goldwater, J. J. Hawkins, J. G. Campbell, E. W. French, S. P. Behan, Jacob Henkel, W. J. Hill, J. F. Engle, J. L. Fisher, Geo. Miller, Max Salzman, W. W. Base, J. W. Dougherty, S. C. Mott.

Maricopa county—H. N. Alexander, M. H. Williams, B. A. Fickas, Frank Czarnowski, Charles Goldman, E. J. Edwards, C. W. Miller, G. W. Nichols, L. H. Hawkins, W. J. LaBaron, W. N. Stanger, M. E. Hurley, George Marlin, Thomas E. Farish.

Cochise county—W. K. Meade, Martin Costello, J. R. Shaughnessy, Frank Hare, Dave Cohn, Fred Henry, J. H. Howell, D. N. Hunsaker, F. M. McKay, T. J. White, E. W. Nichols.

Pima county—G. H. Hughes, B. C. Parker, C. F. Hoff, S. H. Drachman, W. H. Barnes, Charles Kreshman, Joseph Scott, Frank Herford, Frank Proctor.

Mohave county—W. H. Lake, L. O. Cowan.

Apache county—J. F. Wallace, Elisha Averitt, R. C. Blessingame, H. J. Platt, Ernest Lee, Pedro Montano.

Yuma county—K. M. Straus, Thomas Gates.

Graham county—H. C. Boone, Geo. H. Kelly, William Whelan, C. Layton, L. Fraissinet, J. T. Fitzgerald, Jas. Morris, Gila county—P. T. Robertson, G. W. Akers, J. W. Ellison.

Coconino county—W. J. Jackson, G. H. Oury, H. B. Summers, A. G. Williams, W. P. Bamrick, W. Y. Price, by proxy, W. Wood Porter.

WHEAT CONSUMED.

The Fresno Milling Company's Big Wheat Warehouse Burned.

FRESNO, Cal., September 14.—Fire started about 1 o'clock this morning in a small dwelling house adjoining the warehouse of the Fresno Milling Co., almost in the heart of the dwelling portion of the city.

The flames soon leaped to the warehouse. The fire department was unable to stop the fire, and within an hour almost the entire warehouse building was burned to the ground. It was valued at \$8000; insurance, \$4500. The value of the wheat in the warehouse was about \$80,000; insurance, \$60,000. The wheat is mostly consumed.

The fire is supposed to have been started by a pipe or cigar stump that had been laid aside when the three men in the dwelling house went to bed. One man, Frank Rosecrans, was severely burned and will probably die.

ATTENDED CHURCH.

How the President Spent Sunday at Cresson Springs.

CHASSON SPRINGS, September 14.—The President and family attended divine service at the Mountain House this morning and in the afternoon the President and Mrs. Dimmick took a long walk over the mountains.

There has been a decided fall in the temperature here the past twenty-four hours and today fires are burning brightly in the hotel and all the cottages.

Lemuel Pendleton and wife were struck by a train yesterday while crossing the tracks at St. Joseph, Mo., and both were killed.

TO HIS FINAL REST.

Ericsson's Body Returned to Wormland.

It Was Received in State at Stockholm.

Banquet to Be Tendered the Officers of the Baltimore—To Dine With the King.

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—The body of Capt. John Ericsson was landed from the United States ship Baltimore this afternoon. The transfer was made with much ceremony.

The reception committee, which included three officers of the navy and four nephews of the deceased, met on board the Baltimore at 1 o'clock. Speeches were made by Captain Schley, of the Baltimore, in delivering the body to the American minister, and by the latter in consigning it to Admiral Peyron and by the Admiral in accepting charge of the body.

The remains were then transferred to a steam barge, draped in black and silver, which was commanded by a captain of the Swedish navy. When the funeral barge arrived at the landing stage, the Governor of Stockholm formally received the body, which was then borne by American sailors to a large pavilion, handsomely decorated in black and gold, which had been erected near the waters edge of the park.

While the body was being carried to the pavilion, the bells tolled. An immense crowd assembled and when the coffin was placed upon the bier dozens of wreaths and other floral emblems were heaped up around it.

The services were very simple, consisting of the singing of Swedish hymns and the recital of a poem. When the services were concluded the body was deposited in a hearse and a funeral procession formed, in which were representatives of the King, Crown Prince and Government, the American Ministers to Sweden and Denmark, officers of the war ship Baltimore and the municipality.

It is estimated that 100,000 persons viewed the procession. On arriving at the station a special train was waiting to convey the body to Wormland, the birthplace of Ericsson. The remains were placed in a handsome funeral car, heavily draped in black. Shortly after 3 o'clock the train moved slowly on its way.

The municipal authorities will give a banquet to the officers of the Baltimore tomorrow, and Tuesday a gala performance will be given in the opera house in their honor. Wednesday they will dine with the King.

KENNEDY'S SPEECH.

Considerably Modified Before Appearing in the Congressional Record.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The speech of Representative Kennedy, of Ohio, attacking the Senate and Senator Quay, which created a sensation ten days ago, appeared in the Congressional Record today, after having been revised by Mr. Kennedy.

In his attack on the Senate, after declaring that Ohio had twice, within the last decade, been disgraced by Senators chosen simply because they were able to outbid other contestants, there is this sentence: "The sly cloak of Senatorial courtesy has been used to hide infamy and corruption which has dishonored and disgraced that body, once the proudest in the land."

This is the only reference to the cloak of Senatorial courtesy, all that part declaring Senatorial courtesy had become a stench in the nostrils of our people and a cloak to cover up infamies, being omitted. The changes as far as Quay is concerned consists in the excision of the word "criminal" where it occurred in two places and an omission of all mention of Quay by name.

Where it was suggested in the original speech that Judas when he hanged himself had left "an example for the Matt. Quays, well worthy of their imitation" there is substituted therefore the following: "An example well worthy of imitation."

The sentence "The Republican party cannot afford to follow the lead of branded criminals" is struck out altogether and in the latter where it was said, "He stands a convicted criminal before the bar of public opinion" the change is made to read "He stands convicted before the bar of public opinion."

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

In Buenos Ayres three of the La Plata ministers have resigned. General Pacedo failed to arrange matters at Entre Rios and has returned to Buenos Ayres.

The boiler of a switch engine exploded at East St. Louis yesterday afternoon blowing Engineer Barrett and Fireman Dougherty into fragments. The train was wrecked.

A letter will be published in Richmond, Va., today from ex-Governor William Cameron in which he announces his withdrawal from the Republican party.

French war ships have bombarded several villages in the Society Islands. Marines landed and laid waste the country keeping up the work of devastation until the natives submitted.

The racing stables of Labold Bros., and W. C. Skully were sold at Sheephead Bay yesterday. Among others Isaac Lewis a chestnut colt by Prince Charlie sold for \$7000. The other horses all brought good prices.

San Francisco Mexican war veterans held a banquet last night, at a reunion of the forty-third anniversary of the conquest of Mexico. Thirty members were present, the largest number ever gathered in San Francisco.

It seems now that the fire escape inventor, Murphy, was not so badly hurt as at first reported. He fell on his feet

and sprained his ankles and received a severe shaking, but was otherwise unhurt. His only injury received a shock from the fall.

Water in the Muskingum valley in Ohio has done incalculable damage to the corn crop. In the low lands hundreds of acres are completely submerged and the crop is ruined.

At Lima, Ohio, last night, a freight train ran over Dallas Carter and instantly killed him. His body threw the train of the track, killing Conductor Charles Smith and injuring brakeman Miller.

The Peckham Candy Company factory of St. Louis, burned yesterday. Total loss, \$135,000; partly insured. Fireman Dan Lynch was instantly killed and James Owens badly hurt by a section of wall falling down.

While a gang of laborers were engaged in excavating for a sewer in St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday one of the banks caved in, burying five men. Two men were taken out dead, Louis Erickson, from Jewett county, Iowa, and William Fraser. Three others were seriously injured.

The through Kansas City express on the Missouri Pacific, which left St. Louis at 9 o'clock last night, was partially wrecked at Lenoir switch about thirty-seven miles west of St. Louis. One passenger was killed and fifteen injured, four fatally.

The eastbound passenger due at Ellensburg, Wash., last night, is delayed indefinitely by a forest fire near the east end of the Cascade tunnel, which destroyed an immense pile of old ties, burned several trestles and destroyed 800 feet of track. A large force has been sent to repair the damage.

SURELY A SUICIDE.

MANUEL ACUNA'S DEATH NOT AN ACCIDENTAL ONE.

Return of the Coroner From the Phoenix Mine—The Jury Renders an Undecided Verdict, but a Conclusion Seems Plain.

Coroner James Richards returned yesterday from the Phoenix mine, where he went to hold an inquest upon the body of Manuel Acuna, the Mexican found dead in the bottom of a shaft.

He arrived at the mine Friday evening, turning back a wagon, which was met on the road, carrying the corpse to Phoenix, a rough box having been constructed by a carpenter to do in lieu of a coffin.

A jury of six men was sworn in by the coroner at once and the inquest proceeded. Evidence was given by the fellow workmen of the deceased and by his wife. Summing it all up the jury gave a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death from a fall into a shaft and that whether the death was accidental or self inflicted the jury had no means of knowing.

The testimony of the miners was that Acuna was employed on the night shift at the mine, working in a tunnel. He came off duty at the usual time, 4 o'clock Thursday morning, and came out in the bright moonlight carrying his picks and drills, going down the path with them to the blacksmith shop to have the tools sharpened.

Only a few feet from the tunnel his hat blew off and lodged by a rock. When he had placed his tools in the shop he started back up the path toward the tunnel, several hundred yards distant, to get, as he said, his hat. That was the last seen of him alive.

The shaft where the body was found is an abandoned one, 115 feet deep, situated about midway between the company's office and the tunnel, though no trail leads to it from either tunnel or shop. The shaft is of the usual construction, with a considerable mound around it, and in the light of the early morning could not have been overlooked by any wanderer.

The tracks of the Mexican, so far as they could be followed, showed that he had gone for his hat and had then deliberately walked to the mouth of the uncovered shaft and had, presumably, jumped in. The shaft is eight feet in diameter and, on the opposite side from where the foot prints end, a large amount of earth was detached, about fifteen feet down, where the falling man had struck. This circumstance would seem to carry out the theory that he had jumped in.

The shaft was a dry one, contrary to the first report. The body was found in the bottom with the skull smashed and several severe contusions in various parts of the trunk. His hat lay beside him.

The widow states that her husband had been acting somewhat singularly for several weeks, complaining of a pain in his head. She thought, came from the fumes of giant powder and she was quite unprepared for the catastrophe.

Upon the urgent solicitation of the widow the body was brought to Phoenix and placed in a coffin and was buried in the ground, though far advanced in decomposition. Deceased was about 40 years of age and leaves no children.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Measures to Be Taken Up in Both Houses This Week.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—It is expected that the Land Grant Forfeiture bill will be agreed to in the Senate tomorrow.

Senator Sawyer will next call up the anti-Lottery bill, which has already passed the House. So far as known there will be no open opposition to it. Following it in order of precedent established by the Republican caucus there are no measures expected to cause lengthy debate or meet serious opposition until the bill to transfer the Revenue Marine service to the Navy Department is reached. The opponents of this measure are as determined as ever.

The opposition shown by the minority in the House to consideration of the Langston-Venable case has had the effect to determine the Republican leaders that the House shall act upon that and the Miller-Elliott case. A strong effort is being made to secure a Republican quorum.

The Tariff bill, when it comes to the House, will probably be disposed of very quickly, and it is likely, if a quorum is in attendance, it will go to conference before the end of this week.

to apprehend that the matter would unfavorably affect the President's agreement.

capacity of the freighters. We can drop from 50 to 100 tons per day."

"I have been in communication, by

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP.

The Native Sons' Great Celebration.

A Picturesque Parade at Night.

Theatrical Managers Smiling Over the Big Receipts of the Week—Maude Granger.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 11.—The Native Sons wanted San Francisco, and it was given them. Since Friday they have held high carnival.

The fun began on Saturday. All day was heard the din of bands and the tramp of the arriving cohorts of Native Sons. At night came the parade. It was picturesque and fantastic. Devils in red and fads in motley. All sorts of wearers. Some bore torches and other battalions illuminated their way with intermittent flashing of flambeaux. At frequent intervals were wagons full of imps and gnomes burning red fire. The atmosphere was very deeply tinged with carnine. The streets along the line of march were densely packed with people. Market street being almost completely blocked. They captured the town that night.

Monday there were yacht races, boat races, et cetera, ad infinitum. And the people kept pouring in. Nine men out of ten on the streets sported badges. There was handshaking galore. Old acquaintances were renewed and new ones formed.

But Tuesday was the great day. The procession was to start at ten in the morning, but long before that hour the streets were blocked with humanity and the mass grew denser every moment. It was probably the largest crowd ever seen in San Francisco. It was a puzzle how the procession would get through and indeed, it was with great difficulty that a way was cleared. The police would charge again and again in the endeavor to force the crowd back, but the front rank was largely composed of women and children and the officers were almost helpless. The military cut a wide swath, but after them the procession became the merest ribbon and at times the last being largely made up of spectators. The people in the streets were not the only ones viewing the parade. Windows were filled and roofs were covered with onlookers and tiers of seats had been built in front of buildings in course of erection and none were empty.

The procession did not pan out quite so large as expected, but it was large enough. There were over 16,000 men in line and it was three hours passing a given point. The first part of the parade was the best, the divisions toward the last being largely made up of ineffective looking citizens in plain clothes. The regulars from the Presidio had the right of the line and were followed by State forces. The military presented a splendid appearance. Novel and striking features were numerous: old prairie schooners, pony express wagons, a guide, a pioneer, a Mexican, a Mexican, and other things characteristic of the early days of California. Floats were many, mostly emblematic in character. Some depicted scenes in the old mining camps and were very interesting. The Native Sons carried a heavy force and marched in various uniforms and costumes, some of a military flavor and others merely a colored sash over their ordinary street dress. A number of the secret orders paraded, but the most noteworthy, the Masons and the Odd Fellows, were conspicuous by their absence. But the day was a success and the Native Sons are very proud of their achievement.

Theatrical managers wear a smile this week; business is large. I was at the California Theatre last night and it could not hold the people who wanted to see "A Midnight Bell." Those who got in were fortunate, for Hoyt's country idyll is thoroughly enjoyable. Its story is good, its humor quaint, and its fun irresistible. And it has a plot and a well managed one, too. I think the denouement is about as original as anything seen on the stage these days. The story turns on a mysterious theft of bonds from a country bank. It is laid to the doors of several, but the real thief is the cashier, who has hidden the bonds in his new cushion at church. His choir rehearsal on a Saturday night one of the choir remarks the cushion's shabby appearance, and announces that she will take it home next day and mend it. After all have departed the cashier returns to secure his bonds. Good, old Deacon Todd, a little before, had gone up into the belfry to oil the bell wheels and has become imprisoned by the hump of the trap door catching underneath. Nearly dead with cold, he remarks: "Guess I can let 'em know I'm here, anyhow," rings the bell and brings the whole village to the spot and the truth of the bonds is out, climax.

I met Charles Thomas, Hoyt's partner, in the lobby after the performance. He had just received a dispatch from Hoyt announcing the great success of his new play, "A Texas Steer," which had its first metropolitan production in Chicago on Sunday night. The first three performances pulled in about three and a half thousand, which was pretty good for Chicago. Hoyt will be on the coast himself in a month or two.

Maude Granger is at the Bush-Street with "Inherited." I have not seen it, but am told it is a strong and virile drama. This is her first visit to San Francisco in ten years. The bloods of then have tender recollections of the Queen of the West.

Dixey is giving "Adonis" at the Baldwin and is meeting with good fortune.

"The Fugitive" is the play at the Alcazar. It is a good old English melodrama, by Tom Craven. They are utilizing electricity to produce the effect of lightning in a storm scene, and the result is an anxiety for the discarding of many of the old time stage effects and the substitution of better and more modern ideas.

"In Honor Bound, or the Sons of the Golden West," has met with approval as was natural on a week like this.

"Marjolaine" is at the Tivoli, a bright and pretty opera of Leccopis. Full houses—the Tivoli never has anything else.

Al Hayman, the coast theatrical magnate, has returned home. He has been everywhere, including Europe, since he went away. He is looking finely. Weather, great! H. L. Merritt.

DEADLY TEA URNS.

A Corrosive Deposit on Them That Poisoned Many People.

LONDON, September 14.—Mrs. White, a benevolent lady residing at Fulham, Wednesday evening gave a meat supper to 100 laborers out of work. Hardly was the meal finished when the entire company were taken ill suffering extreme pain. Doctors found the whole party had been poisoned. Antidotes were administered, but three persons have died and others are still in a desperate condition.

The poison was traced to a corrosive deposit on the interior of tea urns which had not been properly cleaned by the servants.

THE PINA INDIANS.

A THING THAT IS ALMOST SELF-SUPPORTING.

School House and Dormitory on the Reservation and Many of the Young Now Attending School.

SACATON, September 13.—The Pimas, Maricopas and Papago tribes of Indians have set apart for their use four reservations, containing in the aggregate about 500,000 acres, about 50,000 of which are under cultivation. The reservations are the Salt River, near Mesa City, the Gila Bend, the Papago, near Tucson and the Pima. The last named is the largest and most important; it extends from the junction of Gila and Salt rivers, up the former stream a distance of seventy miles and is about fourteen miles in width. The Indians on this reservation support themselves by agriculture: their crop of grain last year although not so large as the year before, owing to the scarcity of water, exceeded four million pounds.

The Pima agency is pleasantly located on the south bank of the Gila, fifteen miles north of the Southern Pacific railroad station at Casa Grande. The principal Government buildings at the agency are the agent and employes' dwellings; offices of the agent, clerk and physician; two store houses, blacksmith shop, dormitory and school house. The last two have been erected during the past year under the supervision of Agent C. W. Crouse. The dormitory is a two-story building, 150 feet in length, twenty-four feet in width; it contains dormitories, kitchen and dining room for 100 Indian school children; also rooms for the assistant warden, the seaman, and the office of the Superintendent. The school house contains three rooms and will accommodate 130 pupils. There are four teachers, including the Superintendent. The primary teachers are an educated Indian. The school began September 8 with an attendance of fifty-one. At the present rate of increase the number will be seventy-five by the end of the second week. Agent Crouse, himself an experienced teacher, is working earnestly for the success of the school, as he believes that the education of the Indian problem. He has authority to increase the accommodations in the dormitory from 100 to 150, and he is very confident that pupils will be secured to fill the school, notwithstanding many of the more advanced have been sent to school at Albuquerque and Tucson.

The Pima's character is amiable. Pimas are not vain. They are not schemers or metaphysicians. An agent who would do more for them for one year than had been done in the ten years preceding would not be appreciated by them. They would understand his "diplomatic tact," or feel the force of his logic. They would be surprised if he did not work for his salary; they could see no particular crime in reading Cooper's works if he would also study orthography and English grammar. But they utterly fail to convince them that because a man had not lived in Arizona a number of years he would outrage justice by living in Arizona at all; they would claim that the Apaches, contrary to their ideas of right, formerly operated on that theory to the permanent disadvantage of some "tenderfoot" of "ye olden time," and would be unwilling to concede that the Apaches held highly civilized views at that time.

The Pimas are fairly industrious and will therefore, sooner than many other tribes, cease to need the assistance of the Government—a consummation devoutly to be wished. Pima.

Fire at Vacaville.

VACAVILLE, Cal., September 14.—Fire started last night about midnight in the store occupied by Strong & Company, of Sacramento, as a fruit packing place, on the north side of Main street and burned east and west, destroying Snyder's saloon, Ranbo's variety store, Hill's restaurant, Ream's saloon and hack and hardware store. Loss, \$10,000; insurance about \$3000. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

Fresno's Fruit Crop.

FRESNO, September 14.—Sixty-four carloads of raisins, dried grapes and fruit left here this week for eastern points. This shipment is about three times in excess of the shipments at this time last year. At the present outlook the ratio will continue during the entire fruit and raisin season.

B. Winters, from Boston, December 7, is also given up. Besides her crew of five men, she had five passengers.

have been robbing letter boxes, notes, bonds and drafts, to the value of \$300,000, were found on his

THE CAPITOL SITE.

Progress in Beautifying the Grounds.

Broad Avenues and Walks Laid Out.

Rapid Growth of Trees and Shrubs From All Parts of the World.

In the last Legislature provision was made for the appointment of three Capitol Site Commissioners, who should select near Phoenix an eligible site for placing the Capitol of Arizona. Aided by an appropriation of about \$2500 a year the Commissioners were instructed to lay out and ornament the grounds of the site so selected in a manner befitting the uses to which they should be put.

The site chosen was a fifteen-acre plat, tendered free by Messrs. Collins & Sherman, lying on Washington street, about half a mile west of Nahr's addition, and about a mile west of the County Court House.